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Online
ISSN 1440-9828



November 2015 No 906



Keith Noble Challenges The Australian Press Council Over Martin Bryant

By [Dalia Mae](#), October 17, 2015



Martin Bryant



News Corp Reporting, 11/9/2015. Martin Bryant, the man who allegedly changed Australia's destiny.

Port Arthur – from timber camp, to a brutal prison, and now a “world class” tourist attraction.

A perfect location for brutality

In brief (for our international readers): The Port Arthur penal settlement began as a timber station in 1830. The station ran various industries, such as ship building, shoe making, timber collection, brick making and later a flour mill. In the 1840s the convict population had reached over 1100, and the punishment philosophy shifted from physical to mental subjugation. The 1870 the numbers of convicts dwindled. With the remaining convicts being too old or insane to be of any use, the last convict was shipped out (from England) in 1877.

In the 20th century the abandoned prison became a Historic Site. Thousands of tourists visit it every year, arriving in buses from Hobart, the capital of Tasmania (Australia's island state)

Then, on Sunday 28 April 1996, there was a massacre. This how the [official Port Arthur site describes the event](#):

“...a young Hobart man armed himself with three high-powered firearms and a large quantity of ammunition, then drove to Port Arthur. Just north of the township he entered the home of a local couple he knew. Inside, he shot and killed them both. He drove to the Historic Site and ate a meal on the deck of the Broad Arrow Café. He re-entered the café, which was crowded with lunchtime customers, took a rifle from his bag and began shooting. In the first 90 seconds, 20 people died and 12 were injured. The man then moved into the adjacent car park, where he shot and killed four more people and wounded a number of others. After shooting indiscriminately at people in the grounds of the Historic Site, he got into his car and drove up the former main entrance road to the original toll booth. In this area, seven more people were killed in two separate incidents, during which he stole a victim's car and abandoned his own. The man then drove north. Outside the General Store he killed one person and took another hostage. He drove back to the house where the first killings had taken place, firing random shots at vehicles along the route and injuring a number of people. At the house, the man set fire to the stolen car, then took his hostage inside. Through the afternoon and night, shots were fired at police officers on the scene. At some point during this time, the gunman killed the hostage. In the morning, he set fire to the house and was captured by police as he fled from the burning building.

After initially pleading “Not Guilty” to all 72 charges, some days later the man changed his plea to “Guilty” to all charges. He was therefore sentenced to life imprisonment with no eligibility for parole on all 72 charges, including 35 charges of murder.”

*

Note: On the page "Sunday 28 April 1996 – A brief outline of events" on the official Port Arthur government website, they do not mention Martin Bryant's name. At Gumshoe, [we have reported on Port Arthur before](#) and Mary Maxwell has specifically addressed the failure of the judicial system.

Keith Noble, PhD.

The other night I spoke to Keith Noble, an Aussie ex-pat living in Europe. He has written and collated evidence on the massacre in a 600 page book – **MASS MURDER, Official Killing in Tasmania, Australia.**

He writes:

"Until two years ago, I had no idea anything was broken. I believed in the justice system.... What I found left me shocked and sickened. The information was there, easily accessible, for me, or anyone else to see. ...The more I delved, the more apparent it became that something is terribly wrong with our system, but hardly anyone seems to know, or care.

Near the front of the book, he sums up the (his) case against Martin Bryant:

NO hard evidence proving guilt, NO motive, NO fingerprints, NO legal representation, NO truth, NO credible identification, NO public inquiry, NO legal integrity, NO proper firearm ownership, NO DNA evidence, NO coronial inquest, NO free admission of guilt, NO witness testified in court, NO forensic results, NO crime re-enactment, NO jury, NO complete list of evidence, NO JUSTICE!

*

Noble focuses on the the mainstream media role in promoting the official narrative "even though its associated dishonesty and deception has been detailed for many years". He says mainstream media never raise the 22-body refrigerated mortuary truck, the embalming equipment prepared in advance, nor the identity of the woman who police saw later running naked and screaming at Seascope cottage late Sunday afternoon.



So, now Keith Noble, PhD, has sent a very detailed complaint submission – on 27 September – to the Press Council, attention: John PENDER, Executive Director, and David WEISBROT AM – Chairman & Professor Emeritus, University of Sydney – complaining about the integrity of News Corp reportage.

I quote from Noble's submission:

Dear Mr. PENDER, Dear Prof. WEISBROT,
Thank you for your attention to this submission which accompanies an official complaint related to newspaper and website articles published this month by News Corp Australia.

This 21-page submission focuses on the cruelty, inaccuracy, and unethicalness of newspaper and website articles which demonize an individual and incite hatred against that person, and which might encourage an act of fatal violence by an official or inmate of Risdon Prison who has not been told the truth about the massacre (28 APR 1996) at Port Arthur in Tasmania.

These articles by News Corp Australia are blatant and outrageous. Thus, this submission will be distributed throughout Australia and around the world. Inciting hatred of a person possibly leading to the death of that person is unacceptable to moral people. Please note [that] your reply detailing the corrective action taken will also be circulated throughout Australia and internationally. If the APC fails to reply detailing such action, then it will be declared an unethical and deceptive body. Such failure will be publicly and ongoingly associated with the coverup of the official killing and wounding at Port Arthur. (How involved was ASIO in all of this?)

People in Australia have told me that no action in relation to this complaint and submission will be taken by the APC. It certainly seems that News Corp Australia publications can and do publish whatever they want related to the massacre at Port Arthur. And this is not some new development. Back on 30 APR 1996, The Australian front-paged an image it had manipulated which made the victim appear deranged. And even though The Australian quickly apologized for publishing this false image, the article headed Face of a Killer continues to deceive the public and promote hatred.* (It seems no APC action was ever taken against The Australian.) And where one newspaper goes, others follow. On 19 DEC 2010, the Sunshine Coast Daily (not a News Corp Australia newspaper) published a hit-piece article inciting hatred, and it too was accompanied by a manipulated image which made the same subject appear maniacal. (* See dates and descriptions on p.139 of: Kyla McFarlane. Tear ; in Anna Smith & Lydia Wevers eds. Victoria University Press on Display: New Essays in Cultural Studies; 2004: pp. 130-150.)

It seems APC has no interest in curtailing cruel, inaccurate, and unethical journalism related to the Port Arthur massacre and related matters. And if this is true, then the APC is complicit.

Noble makes further references, questioning this type of reportage about the life of the prisoner. I am quoting from his submission to the Press Council:

Bryant has been involved in several assaults and was part of an attack in February that left a male nurse with a fractured jaw.

What part (large part? small part? mere observer?) Martin Bryant played in this alleged attack is not revealed. This cruel statement is hearsay unsubstantiated by any reference and is unaccompanied by a name of a real person who could (would?) swear it was true.

Bryant has wreaked a violent path through various wings of Hobart's sprawling jail, including vicious assaults on government staff and nurses....Bryant stockpiled military grade automatic weapons.

There is no hard evidence confirming a stockpile of any weapons. This allegation is part of the official narrative which is corrupt, inaccurate, and deceptive. Martin Bryant's then girlfriend Petra Willmott declared the following in an official written statement dated 30 APR 1996:

I have never seen any firearms or ammunition at Martin's place.

The corrupt so-called expert Gerard Dutton made damning ballistic statements which were NEVER PROVED at a trial.

...he has also been known to pay other men with family blocks of chocolate in order to let him perform sexual

services for them. (sic) ... He was later described by experts as having the emotional and intellectual age of a five year old....is drugged to point of being >almost a vegetable<.« (sic).

It seems Martin Bryant has been drugged since 30 April 1996. After he was apprehended, it was reported he had an IQ of 66 [retarded; what must it be now?] and he was functioning at a school-grade six level. It seems Bryant is officially and constantly drugged and the public is encouraged to hate him because he is now almost a vegetable.

Australian Press Council

Australia's press council puts forward these principles:

A: Accuracy and clarity

1. Ensure that factual material in news reports and elsewhere is accurate and not misleading....

2. Provide a correction [if needed]....

B: Fairness and balance

3. Ensure that factual material is presented with reasonable fairness and balance, and that writers' expressions of opinion are not based on significantly inaccurate factual material or omission of key facts.

4. Ensure that where material refers adversely to a person, a fair opportunity is given for subsequent publication of a reply....

C: Privacy and avoidance of harm

5. Avoid intruding on a person's reasonable expectations of privacy, unless doing so is sufficiently in the public interest.

6. Avoid causing or contributing materially to substantial offence, distress or prejudice.... **Integrity and transparency**

7. Avoid publishing material which has been gathered by deceptive or unfair means, unless doing so is sufficiently in the public interest.[!]

8. Ensure that conflicts of interests are avoided or adequately disclosed, and that they do not influence published material.

Keith Noble will keep us informed if and when he gets a reply from the Australian Press Council.

<http://gumshoenews.com/2015/10/17/keith-noble-challenges-the-australian-press-council-over-martin-bryant/>

Trauma in Sydney Church: Eight Women Beheaded

By Mary W Maxwell, October 23, 2015



It was the height of the Terror. Eight nuns in one convent refused to obey the government's directives. They opted for martyrdom. Except Sister Blanche who ran away, frightened of the guillotine. The seven remaining Sisters began to intone the *Salve Regina*.

Shockingly, the first nun was beheaded (to the sound of a snare drum), the other six continuing their hymn of praise. Then another sister was beheaded, and only five stood singing. Then four ... and finally there was only one left. Mid-hymn her voice was silenced. It was devastating to behold.

At that point, however, Sister Blanche came back – now determined to not render to Caesar that which is God's. We hear her sing the hymn that had been sung when she made her vows: *Veni Creator*. But soon enough, even her voice is replaced by the screech of the guillotine.

That was the horrific performance last night at St James Church, Sydney, where the Australian Opera chorus re-enacted a scene from "The Dialogue of the Carmelites," by Poulenc (1956).

The program was an ingenious collection of choruses that have something to do with religion. The opening number was "*Patria Oppressa*" – what a title – from Verdi's "Macbeth." As the conductor said, Verdi used a minimum of musical resources in Macbeth. (In my opinion an insufficiency, but I tend toward the emotional stuff).

The conductor and the accompanist are both young, and last night both had their timing down to a science.

In the case of the pianist, maybe down to a nanoscience.

The gals wore "their Sunday best" – no choir robes, just lovely gowns, there was even a floral gown, and some sparkling tops. There was plenty of young skin showing – but not too much. After all, a church is a church.

Yours truly attended mainly to get high on Brahms' *German Requiem* but that proved disappointing. As did Parry's *Coronation Anthem* (used by Kate Middleton to guide her up the aisle, those two babies ago). The sopranos were shrill. I thought it was the acoustics, but no, in the Rossini "Little Solemn Mass" all went nicely.

It was testosterone city when the male members burst out with a perfect rendition of the *Soldiers Chorus* from Gounod's "Faust. (1859) (Hmm. Same year as Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Could be relevant). There were nineteen men last night. The full chorus has a hundred permanent members, split between Sydney and Melbourne. They perform 270 times per year!

Probably the musical high point of the evening was the Easter Hymn from "Cavaleira Rusticana" – Mascagni, 1889. As the Easter Hymn was the school song of my alma mater, Emanuel Collegium, I was a bit teary.

Really with that sort of sublime singing going on, you could almost forget that there's such Gumshoean problems as 9-11, the TPP, MH17, and vaccination.

Speaking of the big vax now underway, rendering to Caesar that which is God's, I venture to guess that some day, when the vax "omnicide" is complete, and only a few humans live to replenish the species, they will come up with another "Cavalleria rusticana." Like monkeys randomly typing the complete works of Shakespeare.

But I could be wrong: the backpackers who shared my room last night assured me that techno-music is the future.

You will want to know that the program ended with *Chorus of the Hebrew Slaves* from Verdi's "Nabucco" (1842). Well not quite the end. When I arrived at the venue, I found a gaggle of opera regulars arguing as to what they would demand for an encore. Their choice

did not win. We got a beautiful Negro spiritual. I won't say which one as I want you to attend and be surprised.

If you are within cooee and can slap down the \$70 for a ticket, you should go to St James Church, which is on King Street at corner of Elizabeth today October 23, 2015 at 7pm.

Of course there will be eight more beheadings this evening.

And not an Islamic terrorist in sight.

*

Mary W Maxwell did time as a choral conductor. Give her a chance, she can make you sing.

<http://gumshoenews.com/2015/10/23/trauma-in-sydney-church-eight-women-beheaded/>

Russian Intervention Shatters Turkey's Neo-Ottomanist Dreams For Syria

By R. Krespin – Director of MEMRI's Turkish Media Project.

October 19, 2015 Inquiry & Analysis Series Report No.1194

Introduction

Since the Arab Spring of 2011, Turkey's foreign policy has been focused on Syria and on the ousting of its 'Alawite President Bashar Assad, who Turkey hoped would be replaced by a like-minded Sunni ruler from the Muslim Brotherhood. During the 13 years of its rule, Turkey's government, led by the Justice and Development Party (AKP), steered the country away from its traditional alliance with the West and towards the Middle East and the Islamic world, claiming historic hegemony over, and responsibility for, the countries of the region – a role that Turkey sees as its Ottoman legacy. President [formerly PM] Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the Prime Minister [formerly FM] Ahmet Davutoglu designed a neo-Ottomanist, expansionist and foreign policy that involved grand aspirations to become the region's main superpower. They supported Islamist jihadist factions in many countries, incurring sharp criticism from the governments of Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Iraq and especially Syria, where they played a major role in sparking and escalating the civil war. The AKP government allowed free passage to thousands of jihadi fighters into Syria, and provided material and logistic support to radical organizations that are fighting the Assad regime, including ISIS, Jabhat Al-Nusra and Ahrar Al-Sham –with the exception of the Kurdish forces, whom Turkey terms "terrorists" despite their important role in fighting ISIS.

After Turkey, a NATO ally, finally opened its strategically important Incirlik airbase for the use of coalition forces in July 2015, the U.S. and the West turned a blind eye to Turkey's aggression against the Kurds, and agreed to most of Turkey's demands,^[1] including by supporting its program for training and equipping an opposition force in Syria to fight both ISIS and the Assad regime– a project that turned out to be a failure. When the U.S. and Europe rejected Turkey's initiative for a safe zone in Syria where Turkey would build cities to settle refugees, Turkey pressured them by allowing hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees from camps in Turkey to migrate to European countries, thus presenting Europe with a massive refugee problem. Russia's current involvement in Syria has definitely put an end to Turkey's safe-zone plans.

Turkey's opposition parties, as well as its independent media, have for years criticized Erdogan and Davutoglu's Syrian policies as "disastrous," yet the AKP government was confident that its plans for Syria would produce the outcome it desired. AKP leaders treated Syria as a domestic issue, and claimed that "not a bird could fly over that country without Turkey's

approval."^[2] In August 2012 Davutoglu predicted that Assad would fall within a few weeks,^[3] and in September of that year Erdogan announced that "very soon, we [Turks] will meet and hug our [Sunni] brethren in liberated Damascus, say the Fatiha [prayer] at the tomb of Salah Al-Din Al-Ayyoubi and pray together in freedom at the Emevi mosque."^[4]

Russia's recent military intervention in Syria along with Iran, aimed at propping up Assad's rule, as well as its airstrikes that target not only ISIS but also the so-called moderates supported by Turkey (which in reality are also Islamist terrorist groups), have transformed the face of the conflict. Russia's reassertion of its involvement in the Middle East, and its recent incursions into Turkish airspace, threaten to spark a Russia-NATO clash on the Turkey-Syria border. With its naval bases in Western Syria, Russia could interfere with Turkish and other vessels along the navigation routes in the eastern Mediterranean. Turkey is certainly the most affected party in this new game, for its dreams regarding Syria, which never matched its actual abilities, are fast becoming a nightmare.

Reactions to the recent development in Syria, some oppositionist Turkish columnists criticized the AKP government for its foreign policies, which they characterize as sectarian, Islamist and based on neo-Ottoman fantasies. They also criticized the government for supporting radical Islamist organizations in Syria that have become a threat to the region and to Turkey's own security, and for manipulating the West into believing that there is a moderate opposition to the Syrian government, when in fact there is none.

Conversely, columnists in Islamist and pro-AKP papers slammed Russia's campaign in Syria and accused that it was part of a plan secretly concocted by Russia along with the U.S.

The following are excerpts from some of these articles.

Turkish Columnist: Russia's Intervention In Syria Has Thwarted The Turkish Government's Deluded Policies Regarding That Country; A Regime Change Is Needed In Turkey: A Transition To Democracy

Prominent Turkish columnist Kadri Gursel wrote on the liberal oppositionist news portal Diken:^[5] "Russia's build-up of its military assets in Syria is aimed at protecting the Assad regime from Erdogan's regime and at preventing [Assad from being] toppled by various jihadist forces. With the power it has amassed, Russia can stop the advance of the jihadists supported by Ankara and oblige the coalition led by the U.S. to coordinate its moves against ISIS with Russia. Russia is becoming a source of concern for the U.S., but not too

much concern. After all, toppling Assad is not a priority for the U.S., and ISIS is a common enemy of both powers. Russian jets can only be a serious concern for the Erdogan-Davutoglu duo. When Russian fighter planes fly near our border and bomb the jihadists, what will Ankara's reaction be, according to the rules of engagement [that were revised in 2012]? Will Turkish F-16s take off to pursue these planes, and if they do not leave the area, will they down the Russian planes like they have been doing to the Syrian planes and helicopters? They will have to either engage the Russian planes in battle or else forget about their rules of engagement, which is the right thing to do. And if they [indeed] do this, Turkey's *de facto* areal support for the jihadists will finally stop, and then it will be difficult for Turkey to continue providing logistical support to the jihadists.

"Having imagination and living in an imaginary world two are different things. If Davutoglu had a shred of imagination, he would have foreseen the bitter consequences of the Syria policy that he and Erdogan have pursued all along. Their policy left Turkey with the biggest refugee crisis in its history, created the curse of ISIS that is plaguing the region and Turkey, and drew the U.S. into Turkey and the Russians into Syria.

"Russia's air power in Syria also shatters the Erdogan-Davutoglu fantasy of a 'safe zone,' because [such as safe zone] would necessitate a 'no-fly zone', the enforcement of which would require willingness to fight the Russians. In any case, this zone is a fantasy of Erdogan's and Davutoglu's alone, which no Western ally or even Turkey's own institutions support.

"Instead of realizing [the nature of] his bankrupt and paralyzed policies, Davutoglu imprisons himself in his imaginary world, and continues talking at the U.N. about a safe zone between Jarablus and A'zaz, where Turkey means to build three new cities [for refugees] that will be defended by 'moderates' recruited from the Free Syria Army [FSA] and trained [by Turkey and the U.S.]. This cannot be done with the FSA! Looking for 'moderates' among the urban myth known as the FSA is a fantasy! Davutoglu is dreaming about moderate ghosts.

"Such a problematic, incoherent and fixated leadership cannot extract Turkey from the Syrian disaster into which it has driven us. There is urgent need for a regime change in Turkey. We must move quickly towards democracy."

Turkish Columnist: Turkey and Anti-ISIS Coalition Urged Russia To Fight ISIS, Not 'Syrian Opposition' – But The Only Opposition left In Syria Is The Jihadists And Middle-Eastern Taliban

Fehim Tastekin, a columnist for the liberal daily *Radikal*, has analyzed the situation in Syria in multiple articles. Following the Turkish Foreign Ministry's release of a joint declaration by seven countries (Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, U.S., France, Britain and Germany) on October 2, in which they called on Russia to cease its attacks on the "Syrian opposition" and focus on fighting ISIS, Tastekin wrote an article titled "Do Not Touch Al-Qaeda and Friends!" in which he wondered exactly who this "opposition" is.^[6] He argued that Turkey and all other parties who had expressed surprise at Russia's attacks in the vicinity of Lattakia, Hama, Homs and Aleppo, and at its targeting of the FSA, should have

realized from Russia's clear statements that it meant to fight not only ISIS and Jabhat Al-Nusra but all terrorist organizations, including those supported by the West and the Gulf. Tastekin wrote: "When the FSA is mentioned, Russia has a ready response: 'There is no FSA left. They have all joined ISIS and Al-Qaeda.' Therefore the [anti-ISIS] coalition uses the term 'Syrian Opposition' instead. [But] who is this Syrian Opposition? Other than some small ineffective groups that still [operate] under the FSA umbrella, the real forces in the field are jihadi-Salafi groups such as Al-Nusra, Ahrar Al-Sham, The Islam Army and the Conquest Army. What is the game plan of those [i.e. Turkey, the West and Gulf States] who are telling Russia to focus on ISIS? The only cards they have in their hands are Al-Qaeda and the new Middle Eastern Taliban, whose dangerous nature they try to minimize. The area [in Western Syria] where Turkey is providing air security by means of its 'rules of engagement' is fast becoming Talibanized. This area, dominated by Al-Nusra and Ahrar [Al-Sham], is being flooded by Taliban-affiliated Uygur militants coming from Central Asia, as well as by Khazak, Uzbek, Tacik and Kirghiz fighters.

"Since the coalition of the hopeless did not have at hand any trustworthy moderates, it tried to cast the jihadist Al-Nusra and Ahrar as moderate and make them acceptable to the international community. Qatar pressured Al-Nusra to cut its ties with Al-Qaeda in return for more money and arms, and even banned its Al-Jazeera channel from describing Al-Nusra as linked to Al-Qaeda. Despite these marketing efforts, Al-Nusra keeps reiterating its allegiance to Ayman Al-Zawahiri. Ahrar, being more pragmatic, agreed to declare that its aims are not 'global' jihad but are limited to Syria, thus making it easy for support to flow [to it] from Turkey and Qatar. While Al-Nusra attached itself to Al-Qaeda to avoid losing its militants to ISIS, Ahrar's veteran Al-Qaeda-affiliated militants became a magnet for Islamists who failed to join the other two organizations. As part of the plan to make Ahrar seem 'moderate,' Abu Yahya Al-Hamawi was brought into its leadership as a 'moderate Salafi'. Lebanon's *Al-Safir* daily wrote that Hamawi's appointment was an attempt to adapt to the changes taking place in Syria, and claimed that the new leader was affiliated with MIT [Turkey's National Intelligence Organization]. Ahrar's support of Turkey's plan to establish a safe zone also indicates that it acts in coordination with Ankara. The region where Al-Nusra and Ahrar are dominant is precisely the area where Turkey wants [to establish] a safe zone.

"Clearly, some people fall for this Ahrar makeover, one of them being Robert Ford, the former U.S. ambassador to Damascus, who worked hard to form a Syrian opposition. Following the collapse of [the Turkish-American] 'train and equip' project, when moderate trainees fell prey to Al-Nusra, this retired diplomat told Obama to work with Ahrar, whose reputation was improving. But, while Ahrar is a rival of Al-Nusra, it is also Al-Nusra's closest ally. The two organizations [which are the major factions within the Conquest Army], complement one another. They both are allies of the Taliban. In short, the Islamists, which are [supposed to be] an antidote to ISIS, are increasingly becoming [affiliated with] Al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

This Talibanization is happening near the Turkish border.

"Now Russia is bombing the Conquest Army in the area that Turkey [used to] protect with its 'rules of engagement'. Are these rules also applicable to the downing of Russian planes? Where are [Erdogan's] angry rants starting with 'Hey, Putin!' [Erdogan is known for talking this way of Obama, the U.S. and Europe]? Now he talks [to Putin] about his 'hurt feelings' and speaks in a restrained tone of voice. He is helpless, having lost all his options!"

Turkey Complains About Airspace Violations In Northern Syria, While Doing The Same Thing In Northern Iraq

In an October 8, 2015 article, Fehim Tastekin wrote:^[7] "When the grand ambitions of a country [Turkey] exceed its ability, it ends up hitting brick walls in the international arena. [Erdogan and Davutoglu] who used to say arrogantly, 'No one should test Turkey's power', are now asking in bewilderment: 'What is Russia doing?'... After multiple incursions by Russia into Turkey's airspace,[the Turkish government] knocked on NATO's door, complaining: 'Russia is violating our airspace, it is playing a dangerous game.' You [Turkey] want to know what Russia is doing? It is not only violating your airspace, it is locking its plane radars and its ground-to-air missiles on you, monopolizing Syria's skies. In other words, it is establishing *de facto* the very 'no-fly zone' that you have been pressuring your allies to establish for the past four years. The safe zone that you wanted [to establish] for the armed Islamist militants whom you equipped with thousands of truckloads of arms is now becoming [Russia's] safe zone, [where it means to] mop these groups up. While you hooked up with armed militants to fight a proxy war in a foreign country, Russia is operating legitimately under international law, with the permission of the Syrian government that is represented in the U.N.. The law is on Russia's side.

"As for the incursions into your airspace, and harassing your F-16s by locking radars on them, [I say]: Yes, it is violation of sovereignty. But when we mention this to our international friends, they all smile and say: 'Aren't you violating the airspace of Iraq every single day?' Don't even think of saying, 'We have solid justification [for this], we are fighting terrorism', because Russia is using the very same argument."

In the article Tastekin also warns about jihadists who have recently begun entering Turkey to escape the Russian attacks, and who pose a grave threat to Turkey's security. He also notes that China, the "awakening giant," is discreetly aiding Russia in its Syrian intervention.

Pro-AKP, Islamist Media Criticize Russia, U.S. For "Joint" Syria Policies

Pro-AKP media accused Russia of attacking Syrian opposition groups and Syrian civilians as part of a secret joint plan drawn up along with the U.S. in meetings held during the U.N. General Assembly.

Ahmet Varol, a columnist for the pro-AKP daily *Yeni Akit*, wrote: "While U.S. President Obama said that a real solution in Syria required Assad to go, the Russian

leader Putin claimed that there could be no solution without cooperating with Assad. While they were making a show of disagreeing, Russian planes were already in Syria, preparing to carry out their inhuman attacks with the purpose of saving Assad.



Signs read: "Murderous U.S.A, Russia – Get out of Syria!"; "Imperialist Russia"; "Putin Murderer" (Photos: Haksozhaber, October 3, 2015)

"Putin's decision to launch these attacks was not taken by Russia alone. Rather, it was taken following discussions and agreements reached with the U.S. The leaders of the Eastern and Western wings of imperialism held a summit in New York during the U.N. Assembly. As soon as the meeting took place, the Russian planes began their operations, showing the world clearly that any conflict between [Russia and the U.S.] was in fact for show and [in practice] there was an alliance between them."^[8]

Endnotes:

^[1] See MEMRI Inquiry & Analysis No.1180, [Turkey Finally Opens Air Bases To U.S., Joins Fight Against ISIS – But It's All About Fighting The Kurds](#), August 12, 2015.

^[2] *Cumhuriyet*, June 13, 2014.

^[3] *Hurriyet*, August 25, 2012.

^[4] *Hurriyet*, September 5, 2012.

^[5] *Diken* (Turkey), September 28, 2015; Kadri Gursel, who formerly wrote for *Millie*, was fired in July 2015 due to a tweet deemed insulting to President Erdogan.

^[6] *Radikal*, October 3, 2015.

^[7] *Radikal*, October 8, 2015.

^[8] *Yeni Akit*, October 2, 2015.

<http://www.memri.org/report/en/0/0/0/0/0/0/8805.htm>

Why Can We Question Anything but the "Holocaust"?

October 18, 2015 AFP [2 Comments](#)

By John Friend —

In an environment where intellectual curiosity should be rewarded, a student trustee with California's [Los Rios Community College District](#) faced a potential recall following a candid and provocative interview he gave to a college newspaper that delved into the most controversial subject in the world today, the "Holocaust." [Los Rios comprises](#) four separate community colleges in Sacramento and the surrounding region. Cosumnes River College, Folsom Lake College, Sacramento City College and American River College together make up the District, serving roughly 80,000 students.



• **Man targeted for holding politically incorrect beliefs.**

Cameron Weaver, 26, was elected to the position of Los Rios student trustee in an April election and has served in the position since June of this year. Prior to that, he had been in student government and even contributed to the school newspaper, the *American River Current*.

In an interview with [Barbara Harvey](#), a "journalist" and web editor with the *Current*, Weaver cited [a popular YouTube video](#) highlighting various newspaper articles prior to World War II that specifically described "6 million Jews" who were allegedly being persecuted in Russia and other parts of eastern Europe. Many of these articles noted that the Jews of Russia, Ukraine, Poland and other parts of Europe were facing severe oppression, discrimination and abuse, with many ultimately suffering and dying under horrific conditions. (Watch the video linked to Harvey's name where she was interviewed to gain an understanding of how efficient the Jewish-controlled elite media's brainwashing has been.—Ed.) Numerous revisionists, including Don Hedgesheimer, author of [The First Holocaust: Jewish Fund Raising Campaigns with Holocaust Claims During & After World War One](#), have argued that the "6 million Jews" murdered at the hands of white Christian European peoples, a fabricated and false historical narrative officially institutionalized following the defeat of National Socialist Germany, has a long history going back well before WWII even began.

"In these newspapers, there was a very conflicting thing I noticed: There was continual reporting that 6 million Jewish people were facing a lot of [suffering]—they were facing starvation, being evicted from their homes, over in Russia, and then three years later it changed to Ukraina," [Weaver explained during the interview](#). <http://americanfreepress.net/why-can-we-question-anything-but-the-holocaust/>

Warsaw acts over claim 'Poles killed more Jews than Germans'



October 15, 2015 11:57 AM



Polish-born US historian Jan T. Gross pictured in Warsaw on January 16, 2008 (AFP Photo/)

Warsaw (AFP) - Polish prosecutors on Thursday opened a libel probe against a US historian after he claimed Poles killed more Jews than Germans during World War II. Last month, German newspaper *Die Welt* ran an article by the Polish-born Princeton University professor Jan T. Gross in which he sought to explain Poland's wariness of accepting Syrian migrants streaming into Europe by referring to anti-Semitism during the war.

"The Poles, for example, were indeed rightfully proud of their society's resistance against the Nazis, but in fact did kill more Jews than Germans during the war," wrote the 68-year-old Jewish historian.

The Warsaw prosecutor's office has since received more than 100 complaints from individuals and organisations

saying they found Gross's claim offensive, according to office spokesman Przemyslaw Nowak.

Nowak told public television that the office was acting under a paragraph of the criminal code that "provides that any person who publicly insults the Polish nation is punishable by up to three years in prison".

Foreign ministry spokesman Marcin Wojciechowski said last month that Gross's article was "historically untrue, harmful and insulting to Poland".

Warsaw historian Andrzej Paczkowski told AFP "there are no reliable figures regarding the number of Jews killed by Poles and the number of Germans killed by Poles."

But Paczkowski, who is also a council member of the National Remembrance Institute (IPN) that is charged with investigating Nazi and Communist-era crimes, said he "would not be totally surprised if Gross were right".

"But his vision of things runs counter to the heroic image Poles have of themselves."

Gross is well known in Poland, where he caused shock in 2001 with his book "Neighbours" in which he revealed that in 1941 during the Nazi German occupation, several hundred Jews were massacred by their Polish neighbours in the town of Jedwabne.

Between 340 and 1,500 Jews died during the massacre, according to historians.

IPN concluded in 2003 that the killings were indeed committed by Polish villagers at the instigation of German Nazis.

"Neighbours" drove then Polish president Aleksander Kwasniewski to apologise to Jews worldwide for the crime. It provoked unprecedented soul-searching about the complex relationship between ethnic Poles and Jews before, during and after the war, in overwhelmingly Catholic Poland.

Prosecutors had twice already looked into whether Gross defamed Poland in his earlier books "Fear" and "Golden Harvest".

But those preliminary investigations in 2008 and 2011 were shelved after prosecutors found no evidence of a crime.

<http://news.yahoo.com/warsaw-acts-over-claim-poles-killed-more-jews-155700210.html>

They Posture, You Pay: The Treachery of Britain's Liberal Elite

[Tobias Langdon](#), October 19, 2015 – [26 Comments](#)

Emily Thornberry is back. This rich Marxist lawyer is perfect for the modern Labour Party because she despises the White working-class. Unfortunately, she made this [obvious in public](#) last year, so Ed Miliband, then Labour leader, was forced to sack her from his shadow cabinet. Now Jeremy Corbyn, the radical new Labour leader, has [welcomed her back](#) as shadow minister for employment. He doesn't care about her contempt for Labour's traditional supporters, because he shares it. As one of their own peers [pointed out](#), Labour views "working-class voters as an obstacle to progress" — racist, sexist and homophobic threats to Britain's vibrant rainbow future.

That's why progressives in Britain want to swamp working-class Whites with gentle, chivalrous, LGBTQ-friendly Muslims and Blacks from the Third World. The results are already apparent in [Rotherham](#), [Oxford](#) and many [other places](#), but progressives aren't satisfied. Emily Thornberry and her [fellow feminists](#) want lots more Muslims and lots more child-rape. But Emily isn't just a typical Labourite: she's also a typical lawyer. That's why she surely welcomed this courageous intervention in the "refugee crisis" by key members of the legal community:



A typical refugee: [Little Orphan Ahmed](#)

The government's offer to take in 20,000 Syrian refugees over five years is far "too low, too slow and too narrow", according to a statement published by 300 senior lawyers, former law lords and retired judges. Prominent supporters of the legal initiative, denouncing the UK's asylum policy as "deeply inadequate" on Monday, include the former president of the supreme court, Lord Phillips, three ex-law lords — Steyn, Walker and Woolf — as well as a former president of the European court of human rights, Sir Nicolas Bratza, and a one-time director of public prosecutions, Lord MacDonald.

The combined assault by senior figures from the legal profession is also backed by more than a hundred QCs, the government's former independent reviewer of

terrorism legislation, Alex Carlile, and five judges who recently sat in the court of appeal — Sir Henry Brooke, Sir Richard Buxton, Sir Anthony Hooper, Sir Alan Moses and Sir Stephen Sedley. The statement calls for "safe and legal routes to the UK" to be established, for Britain to accept a "fair and proportionate share of refugees", and suspension of the Dublin system, which compels asylum-seekers to claim asylum in the first country where they set foot in the EU. Although no serving judges have signed, the initiative continues the process of the judiciary becoming more outspoken in political affairs. ...

Sedley, a court of appeal justice, said: "It is within the UK's power to curtail the lethal boat traffic by enabling refugees from Syria and Iraq to travel here lawfully in order to apply for asylum. Since refuge from persecution and war is a universal human right, this means recognising that our government's present offer to take no more than 20,000 Syrian refugees over five years is wholly inadequate. As a stable and prosperous country, we can do better than this." ([Conservatives' asylum policy on Syria criticised as 'too low, too slow, too narrow'](#), *The Guardian*, 12th October 2015)

Those sophisticated lawyers obviously have little grasp of the long and bloody history of ethnic conflict, but they would be deeply insulted if you suggest that they are unfamiliar with literary giants like William Blake and Charles Dickens. Perhaps they aren't as familiar as they should be. Blake summed up their "statement" perfectly when he [said this](#): "He who would do good to another must do it in minute particulars. General good is the plea of the scoundrel, hypocrite and flatterer."

Their statement is also a perfect example of the "telescopic philanthropy" satirized by Dickens in his novel [Bleak House](#) (1853). Mrs Jellyby works tirelessly for the far-off Blacks of Borrioboola-Gha while neglecting her own children. But Dickens satirized something else in the novel: the legal profession, which he portrays as corrupt, self-serving and actively harmful to its own clients. This is how the narrator describes the lawyer Mr Kenge: "He appeared to enjoy beyond everything the sound of his own voice."

Does that sound like the trained lawyers [Tony Blair](#) and [Barack Obama](#)? It certainly does. Posturing is central to progressive politics, and bishops are as corrupted by it as lawyers:

An extraordinary row between the Church of England and the prime minister has burst into the open as 84 bishops accuse David Cameron of ignoring their offers to help to provide housing, foster care and other support for up to 50,000 refugees.

In a remarkable move that shows their frustration at Downing Street's foot-dragging, the bishops have released to the Observer [the Guardian on Sunday] a private letter they sent to the prime minister in early September. In it they called on him to increase the number of refugees that the UK is prepared to take over the next five years from 20,000 to 50,000, and to consider involving the church in a national effort to "mobilise the nation as in times past".

Describing the mass movement of refugees as a "moral crisis", the bishops offered to rally "churches, congregations and individuals" across the country behind efforts to make rental properties and spare housing available to those who had fled their homelands.

(Bishops in stinging rebuke to David Cameron over refugee crisis, The Guardian, 17th October 2015)

Any policy that admits aliens as refugees ought to require that the elites promoting this madness live among them, but of course, that won't happen. Indeed, Bishop David Walker is quite clear that refugees are not welcome in his mansion. But rest assured, his heart is in the right place.



He postures — you pay: Bishop David Walker

One of the 84 Church of England bishops who publicly pressed David Cameron to allow more Syrian refugees into Britain last night said he would not take any into his own six-bedroom mansion. The Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev David Walker, urged ordinary people to welcome asylum seekers from the war-torn country and said it would be 'a sad reflection' on society if they did not.

He claimed, however, that it would be wrong for a refugee family to move into his own recently refurbished house because of the language barrier and their 'alien culture'. ...

Bishop Walker said his Manchester diocese had made available an empty vicarage for a refugee family, but he told Sky News that he would not offer his own home. ... Bishop Walker's two children have grown up and, while the house is used as diocesan offices, its only full-time inhabitants are the 58-year-old bishop and his wife Susan. He said: 'I have got a smallish house by bishops' standards, a relatively modern house. It is adequate for our purposes, it allows us to entertain guests when we need to do so, but it has not got hundreds of spare bedrooms kicking around.

'I think in any case what most refugees need, as well as the vicarage we have supplied elsewhere in Manchester, is self-contained accommodation, a place where they can be with their families, not try to share the breakfast table with a couple whose language they don't understand and whose culture is alien to them.' (**Church of England bishop who preaches about allowing Syrian**

refugees into Britain... but won't take any into his six-bedroom house, The Daily Mail, 18th October 2015)

The smug bishops and "senior lawyers" who want more Syrians in Britain are parading their virtue before the world, relishing the sound of their own voices, and experiencing the heady rush of gratified narcissism. But will their comfortable lives and fat bank-accounts be threatened by the incomers? No, not in the slightest. They posture while others pay. And give the *Guardian* its due: although it fully supports the posturing, it does allow the little folk their say occasionally:

During the early 2000s, refugees arrived and settled in Britain from many war-torn places, most of our making. At the time, I was working with a group of women living on a council estate in Nottingham who were becoming increasingly worried about the number of what they called "asylum seekers" living in an already very poor and under-resourced neighbourhood.

The tensions on the estate had been rising for some time due to housing waiting lists, the lack of housing, and the length of time people were waiting to see a GP. Although the women did not blame the asylum seekers exclusively, they could see the added pressure on services.

But they told me that they were most unhappy and frightened that every day, as they walked through the precinct, a group of men they referred to as "Iraqis" were constantly asking them for "business", meaning sex. It happened to me on several occasions. The women felt angry and disrespected at these incidents.

One woman told me that she and a group of women had "battered" (physically attacked) "one of the Iraqi asylum seekers" for asking to buy sex from one of the women's 15-year-old daughter. When I spoke to this woman about it, she said: "Why should we be the only ones having to put up with this?" (**The refugee crisis will hit the UK's working class areas hardest, The Guardian, 16th September 2015)**

This sort of thing definitely won't happen in the good bishop's neighbourhood. But the reason why elites don't care about these White British women is because they're "**obstacles to progress**." And once Muslims have the numbers, they don't ask for sex: **they take it**.

How does the staunchly feminist Labour party respond? It collaborates with the rapists. It was a **Labour council** that presided over the horrors of Rotherham, but worse things have gone on in bigger **Labour-controlled cities** like Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham. Labour are a **plague for the proletariat**, not their protectors.

The same is true of older institutions in Britain. The *New Testament* speaks of "**grievous wolves**" preying on the Christian flock (Acts 20:29). That's why Christian leaders are traditionally known as shepherds. Modern Anglican bishops have no time for tradition: they side with the wolves, not the flock. They don't oppose our anti-Christian liberal elite because they are part of it, firmly committed to promoting a hostile alien religion on British soil.

But another factor is at work among the "senior lawyers, former law lords and retired judges" who want Britain flooded with Muslims. Is anyone surprised to learn that Lord **Woolf**, Lord **Steyn**, **Alex Carlile**, Sir **Alan Moses** and Sir **Stephen Sedley** are all Jewish? Or that Sedley's father Bill, also a lawyer, was a "**lifelong Communist**"? These Jewish lawyers support hostile outsiders at the

expense of native British Whites, but that attitude is absolutely typical of Jews living in Britain. Here is the Board of Jewish Deputies addressing the goyim:

Board calls on world leaders to act over refugee crisis

"You must not oppress foreigners. You know what it's like to be a foreigner, for you yourselves were once foreigners in the land of Egypt." (Exodus 23:9)"

The Board of Deputies expresses its horror and pain at the death of Aylan Kurdi, the three year old Syrian Kurdish boy who drowned alongside his brother Galip and their mother, Rehan off the coast of Turkey. The family are from Kobani, which has been subjected to some of the fiercest fighting between ISIS and Kurdish groups. We hope that the shocking photo which has made its way around the world will spur world leaders into action.

Senior Vice President Richard Verber said: "As war rages with unthinkable barbarity in the Middle East, we must be diligent in avoiding using dehumanising language when discussing this issue, particularly given the history of Jews in the UK — most of whom are descended from refugees. We must act with compassion and care towards our fellow human beings." ([Board calls on world leaders to act over refugee crisis](#), 3rd September 2015)

And here is Josh Jackman weeping for Aylan Kurdi at the *Jewish Chronicle*:

As Jews we should be outraged that Britain is not doing more to help refugees

This could have been you. This could have been your family. In another time, during another war, while other people suffered this fate. These are humans, escaping death, poverty and the destruction of their homelands, risking everything they have to search for safety.

Not for benefits, not for jobs or streets paved with gold. They come because the alternative is horrifying. The notion that this is the worst refugee crisis since the Second World War is by now widespread and widely accepted. And we should be outraged that Britain is not doing more to help.

Around 70,000 refugees from Nazi-occupied territories were welcomed to our shores before the outbreak of war, including 10,000 unaccompanied children. Those who came then and also during and after the unimaginable atrocities of the Holocaust — were they "pests"? "A swarm"? "Cockroaches"? Were Holocaust survivors "Skinny people looking sad", as Katie Hopkins called refugees in *The Sun* five months ago?

Are we "under siege", as the *Daily Mail* alleged last month? Of course not. There are around 126,000 refugees living in the UK, just 0.19 per cent of the total population (64.1 million people). This in a country which is 6.8 per cent urban. In England, the percentage of urban areas which are actually built on rather than left undeveloped is just 2.27 per cent.

We have the space. Do we have the humanity?

In the next few weeks, with Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, we will sweep away the old, welcome in the new and pray for forgiveness. We will ask for compassion from those we've committed wrongs against, and try to live better, more sympathetic lives.

Having fled from persecution more times than we count, Jews must not abandon their responsibility as humans just because our lives in Britain are relatively free from discrimination. We must stand up for those who have done nothing wrong, who are suffering as we have done.

If we don't, there will be no forgiveness from future generations. ([As Jews we should be outraged that Britain is not doing more to help refugees](#), *The Jewish Chronicle*, 3rd September 2015)

It's perfectly clear. Compassion, sympathy and sheltering the oppressed are all core Jewish values. Whatever else one may say about Jewish values, being pro-immigration as a general principle [is not one of them](#). Quite rightly, Jews like Josh Jackman are outraged that Britain isn't following the shining example of Israel, which has welcomed thousands of vulnerable refugees. Hasn't it? Well, hundreds of refugees then. No? What about dozens? Apparently it's not dozens either:

Israel starts building fence along border with Jordan

Israel began construction of a fence along its border with Jordan on Sunday [6 Sept 2015], Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced at a weekly cabinet meeting. "Today, we are starting to build a fence on our eastern border," he said Sunday. "In the first stage, we will build it from Timna to Eilat in order to protect the airport being built there, and we will continue the fence up to the Golan Heights, where we have already built a strong security fence.

"To the extent that it is possible we will encompass Israel's borders with a security fence and barriers that will allow us to control our borders," Netanyahu said. "We will not allow Israel to be flooded with illegal migrants and terrorists." ([Israel starts building fence along border with Jordan](#), CNN, 7th September 2015)

What a paradox! Compassion and sheltering the oppressed are core Jewish values, but the only Jewish nation in the world doesn't follow them. Why is Josh Jackman not calling on Jews to be "outraged" at Israel's inhumanity? Why is the Board of Deputies not demanding that Benjamin Netanyahu "act with compassion and care towards [his] fellow human beings"? Woolf, Steyn, Moses and other Jewish lawyers want "safe and legal routes" for refugees fleeing Syria. What could be safer than the short overland journey to the [Golan Heights](#), as controlled by Israel?

But Jewish "outrage" at Britain and silence about Israel can't be called hypocrisy or treachery. Jews in [the Diaspora](#) "look at mass Third-World and Moslem immigration, not as a danger to themselves, but as the ultimate guarantor of their own safety." And if it goes wrong in Britain, they will simply leave.

Of course, if Jews left, it would be an unthinkable disaster for Europe. Rabbi Jonathan Sacks, a member of the U.K. House of Lords who served as Britain's chief Orthodox rabbi from 1991 to 2013, recently [stated](#) that "if Europe ever lost its Jews it will have lost its soul."

The anti-White BBC apparatchik [Danny Cohen](#) said this last year: "I've never felt so uncomfortable being a Jew in the UK as I've felt in the last 12 months. And it's made me think about, you know, is it our long-term home, actually?"

Cohen's discomfort is caused by Muslim anti-Semitism, and he may be off to a less enriched country: he's leaving the BBC and was "offered a big US role in the summer." The *Guardian* [praises him](#) for "getting rid" of Jeremy Clarkson, who presented the internationally successful *Top Gear*. Progressives abhorred Clarkson's racism, sexism and homophobia, you see. They want to replace stale pale males like him with vibrant Muslims and Blacks who are relatively prone to [raping women](#)

and putting [gays in hospital](#). Progressives aren't simply traitors to the White working-class: they betray their [own sacred causes](#) because they despise White Britain more than they care about their moral values. Decade after decade they've sent a simple message to the little folk: "We posture — you pay."

That is changing fast. Look at Sweden. It's Ground Zero for progressive lunacy in Europe, but the "anti-immigration, [far-right Sweden Democrats](#) are now the country's most popular party." As similar parties rise across Europe, the treachery and anti-democratic

attitudes of the progressive elite will become more obvious to more people. It's a virtuous circle and it isn't going to end well for the elite. We can't blame Muslims and Blacks for taking advantage of liberal treachery. But the liberal elite think of themselves as sophisticated and intelligent. They can be blamed for their lunacy. And liberal posturers across Europe may be about to do something they never suspected they'd have to do: pay for their posturing.

<http://www.theoccidentobserver.net/2015/10/they-posture-you-pay-the-treachery-of-britains-liberal-elite/>

13 YEAR AGO ON 14 NOVEMBER 2002 A GREAT MAN DIED

Sir Walter Crocker dies, aged 100

Sir Walter Crocker, a former Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, has died aged 100.

The one-time diplomat and World War II veteran died in the Western Hospital at Henley Beach.

Sir Walter was born in Broken Hill and studied at the University of Adelaide, graduating in 1925. He then studied at Oxford and Stanford University in the United States.

Sir Walter gained his early experience during the 1930s in the Nigerian Colonial Service, going on to work for the League of Nations in the International Labour Organisation in Geneva, from 1934 to 1940.

In 1946, he was invited to be the first chief of the Africa Section in the UN's Secretariat in New York, where he served until 1949. That year he became founding professor at the Australian National University in Canberra.

He joined the diplomatic service in 1952 and served Australia with distinction for 18 consecutive years at an ambassadorial level in India, Indonesia, Canada, Nepal, Belgium, The Netherlands, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Italy.

After his retirement from the diplomatic service in 1970 Sir Walter returned to Adelaide, serving on the council of the University of Adelaide from 1971 to 1978, the year he received his knighthood.

He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of SA in 1973, serving in the role until 1982.

Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer said Sir Walter had lived a "long, rich and varied life characterised by distinguished service in a variety of fields".

"I was privileged to enjoy a personal friendship with Sir Walter and I will greatly miss his deep insight, warm charm and vast knowledge," he said. – The Advertiser

<http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/Dissenters/crocker.htm>;

<http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/newsletters/n308.htm>

<http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/newsletters/Newsletter%20708.pdf>

<http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/newsletters/Newsletter%20839.pdf>

Fredrick Töben comments

I first met Sir Walter during Adelaide's 1991 War Crimes Trial protest. I had never protested before in my life, but when I heard that this near 90-year-old would appear with a placard, I decided to become a concerned citizen and join the protesters.

Sir Walter's placard read: Vengeance & Hatred Poison Communities As Well As Persons.

Mine read: Canadian - British - Australian War Crimes Trials: International ... 'Coincidence'?

On 10 November 1991 Sir Walter said the following:

"As a fourth generation South Australian, and with a life-long commitment to Australia's best interest, some of them neither fashionable nor popular, and with some professional knowledge of the circumstances of the case, I am much concerned about the way the trial has been brought about. Our Federal Government, in spite of including a number of men of undoubted integrity and ability, has agreed to the trial through giving in to the pressures of a lobby which represents very few Australians, and no Australian interests, but which is buttressed with great wealth, with exceptional self-centred persistence, and with ruthless cleverness. A connected lobby has been operating with similar effects in England, Canada and France. Its propaganda, accepted by a large segments of the mass media, has confused and misled Australians, even those normally informed."

After the protest rocks were thrown through Sir Walter's lounge window!

Since that time I have had the pleasure of regularly accepting Sir Walter's invitation to have morning tea at his home. Our conversations ranged far and wide, and I was encouraged to take notes of matters raised especially relating to the Middle East and the circumstances surrounding the founding of the State of Israel.

The fact that I had also spent time at Minna, Niger State, Nigeria, where Sir Walter had served, some of these morning tea meetings were for me rather jovial but always instructive and insightful sessions. That Sir Walter could at his age still sustain a serious conversation for almost two hours was for me indicative of a person who had gone through life worrying about our human condition.

Throughout my almost decade-long ordeal with the Zionist onslaught on Adelaide Institute, it was always a delight for me to be given a clear perspective on matters. Frayed nerves calmed as the wisdom of a century flowed over me. For that alone, I thank Sir Walter.

His funeral is on Monday, 18 November, the day on which he asked me to ring him to arrange our next 'debriefing session' concerning my up-coming Federal Court case. It was not to be.

*

My last letter from Sir Walter:

624 Seaview Road,

GRANGE S.A. 5022

18th September, 2002.

Dr. Fredrick Toben,
The Adelaide Institute,
P.O. Box 3300,
NORWOOD. S.A. 5067

Dear Fredrick,

If you had time I would be interested to have your account of what happened in court (including the coming appeal case).

Your visit, therefore, would have to be about a month hence as I am tied up at the moment with urgent family affairs.

I suggest you telephone me - or if I am absent, telephone my Secretary, and fix up a time.

Yours sincerely

Walter Crocker



"As a fourth generation South Australian, and with a life-long commitment to Australia's best interests, some of them neither fashionable nor popular, and with some professional knowledge of the circumstances of the case, I am much concerned about the way the trial has been brought about. Our Federal Government, in spite of including a number of men of undoubted integrity and ability, has agreed to the trial through giving into the pressures of a lobby which represents very few Australians, and no Australian interests, but which is buttressed with great wealth, with exceptional self-centred persistence, and with ruthless cleverness. A connected lobby has been operating with similar effects in England, Canada and France. Its propaganda, accepted by large segments of the mass media, has confused and misled Australians, even those normally informed." -- -- Sir Walter Crocker, 10 November, 1991.

Obituary

Outspoken statesman a man for all reasons

By Don Riddell, *The Advertiser*, 16 November 2002

*

Sir Walter Russell Crocker

Lieutenant-Governor, diplomat, academic, author

Born: March 25, 1902; Broken Hill

Died: November 14, 2002; Adelaide

*

Sir Walter Crocker was a Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, distinguished Australian ambassador to many countries and uncompromising critic of his times.

He was deeply involved with both the League of Nations and the United Nations, and felt sharply the cynicism which killed one and diminished the other.

"It is a measure of the richness and complexity of his character that Sir Walter Crocker has defied all efforts to stitch neat labels on him," journalist Stewart Cockburn wrote when Sir Walter retired as Lieutenant-Governor in 1982, aged 80.

"For well over half a century he strode life's stage in so many roles — as a decorated military officer, scholar, farmer, diplomat, author and confidant of world figures whose names were household words. He has attracted innumerable friends and admirers and —through an intrepid independence of spirit — quite a few critics."

That independence of spirit was still flowing strongly on the threshold of his 90th year when he carried a banner outside the Adelaide Magistrates Court protesting against what he called the "disastrous" decision to prosecute Ivan Polyukhovich for alleged war crimes.

Sir Walter took to many causes before they became popular.

As a diplomat, he enraged convention by saying we should recognise Mao Tse Tung's China in the early 1960s and opposed what he saw as the giving away of Australia's foreign policy to the Americans, particularly over the war in Vietnam. As an environmentalist, he denounced what he saw as the selling of the "cream" of Australia's mineral wealth to Japan and the US. But he condemned the emotionalism which could not see the need to cull kangaroos or insisted only Australian trees should be planted. As an academic, he fought for the "beauty and elegance" of proper English. "Mere yabbering" broke down communication. He spurned what he called "the impudently pretentious trivialities which mark some of the social sciences".

As a human being, he loathed pornography. "What a price society has had to pay," he wrote in one of his books, *Australian Ambassador*, "for allowing inventions of such cultural potency as the cinema and television to fall into the hands of illiterates and bullies, interested only in money."

Born of pioneer SA families, Sir Walter was brought up on his father's grazing property near Terowie. He went on to a brilliant academic career at the universities of Adelaide, Oxford and Stanford, and was the first professor of international relations at the Australian National University. In World War II, he became a lieutenant-colonel in the British Army, winning the French Croix de Guerre and the Belgian Ordre du Lion. At the end of the war, he joined the volunteers called for by Lord Casey, then Governor of Bengal, to carry out relief work in the famine then ravaging the area. In 1946, he was invited to set up and head the Africa section of the new UN Secretariat in New York. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1952 as High Commissioner to India.

For the next 18 years, he was one of Australia's most senior diplomats and acted as troubleshooter for Lord Casey, then Australia's Minister for External Affairs. He was ambassador or high commissioner to 10 other countries after India, including Indonesia, Canada, Italy, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

He did not keep his opinions to himself. The book *Australian Ambassador*, published in 1971, had such revealing chapters as 'Three thousand Cocktail Parties for my Country and Other

Aspects of the Diplomat's Life'. His outspoken attitude almost certainly cost him the job of permanent head of the department. He retired to a property at Tarlee in 1970, but was soon called upon to take on the role of Lieutenant-Governor and a position on the University of Adelaide council.

Knighted in 1978, Sir Walter never revealed his party political feelings and it was a surprise when he was one of the 12 prominent Australian citizens who co-wrote the famous 'Kenneth Myer letter' which, in 1972, urged Australians to vote the Labor Party into office after it had been out of power for 23 years. "The Whitlam Government did not turn out as most of us had hoped," he said later.

Sir Walter Crocker, whose marriage was dissolved many years ago, is survived by two sons, Robert and Christopher, four grandchildren, and nephew John, who lived with Sir Walter from the age of seven, and his two children.

*

St Peter's Cathedral, North Adelaide
Walter Russell Crocker
25th March 1902 ~ 14th November 2002
Monday 18th November 2002



Sir Walter Crocker at One Hundred

By Dr Geoffrey Partington

Sir Walter Crocker has been one of the most distinguished Australians of his time. A graduate of the Adelaide, Oxford and Stanford Universities, he served in the British Colonial Service in Nigeria and the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva, before volunteering at thirty-seven to join the British armed forces in 1939. He served with distinction, becoming a Lieutenant Colonel, and was decorated for bravery by the Belgian government after he saved the rest of the crew from a blazing plane over the Congo. After the war Crocker became Chief of the African Section of the United Nations Secretariat in New York. In 1949 he returned to Australia to take the Chair of International Relations at the Australian National University in Canberra. He was urged by the Australian government to join its diplomatic service. He became the first Australian High Commissioner in India and later served as Head of Mission in India, Nepal, Indonesia, Canada, Holland, Belgium, East Africa (including Ethiopia as well as Kenya and Uganda) and Italy. After his retirement he returned to South Australia, where he was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor in 1973. He has recorded some of his experiences in his 1973 *Travelling Back* and other works mentioned below in footnotes, but at the age of one hundred he has re-appraised some of his earlier judgments. The thoughts of such a man at such an age deserve attention. This article is based on interviews with Sir Walter in late 2001 and early 2002. Tapes of the interviews are available.

Early life

Sir Walter Crocker was born in rural South Australia in 1902. His great-grandparents all came from the West of England, except for the Brays who were from Norfolk and were partly descended from Sephardi Jews. According to Sir Walter, his father was 'an almost perfect physical specimen' whose seven children were also fit and strong. There were many times in Sir Walter's life that it was just as well that he was tough and enduring. His early schooling, both primary and in Peterborough High School, was 'of the excellent kind provided by the old un-Americanised South Australian Department of Education.' As a boy he read *The Magnet* and, like many other young Australians, had Billy Bunter, Bob Cherry and the other boys at Greyfriars School as part of his cultural world.

His parents, 'strongly British in sentiment' and self-styled 'English colonials', wished that South Australia had remained a province of Britain. When young Walter was awarded a 'new' Australian flag as a school prize, his father told him he regretted the abandonment of the Union Jack as the flag of Australia. Yet his parents were strongly opposed to the jingoistic pressure group in Adelaide which succeeded in changing the name of Petersburg to Peterborough and obliterating other German names. His parents introduced him to 'conscience politics', from which he never wavered. During the war years he, like his parents, combined strong patriotism with detestation of the 'mounting war hate and irrationality, an anonymous mass psychosis'. In his historical studies, he came to dislike the South African War and the triumphalist imperialism associated with Joseph Chamberlain, and later mimicked in Australia by 'the Welsh demagogue' Billy Hughes, for whom Sir Walter acquired a lifelong distaste.

At fourteen Sir Walter went to Adelaide to the preparatory section of the School of Mines, not yet part of the University of Adelaide, to which he progressed when eighteen. He was an excellent student there and went on to Balliol College, Oxford, and Stanford University. He remains proud of the provincial culture of the Adelaide of the early twentieth century, especially its musical life and intellectual standards. Mawson, Wood-Jones, Darnley Naylor, and Bragg were then professors in its university and Sir Walter found that South Australian students had a high reputation in Oxford.

Oxford

Sir Walter enjoyed his years at Balliol. Long weekend walks around the Oxfordshire villages led by Kenneth Bell, his tutor, punctuated weeks of intellectual stimulation in which A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, played a leading part. In his 1981 *Travelling Back* Sir Walter wrote that 'Lindsay largely destroyed Balliol', but he now considers he was far too harsh in that judgement, made largely from his conviction that Lindsay had made a dreadful mistake in appointing the Hungarian exile Thomas Balogh as a Fellow of Balliol. Sir Walter had known Balogh in Geneva, where he was considered a poor economist and a predatory womanizer. Sir Walter still considers that Lindsay was often a poor judge of character, but admires his Christian Socialism, fighting spirit and disdain for worldly gain. Many of Sir Walter's contemporaries who later became famous, such as Alec Douglas-Home and Hugh Gaitskell, were not outstanding at Oxford. Lionel Curtis, full of altruism and concern for international good causes, influenced his career path. As a result of spending time with people like Curtis, Sir Walter formed, he now fears, too sanguine a view of the concern felt by the British as a whole for the rest of the world, including the British Empire itself. He was disappointed that Gilbert Murray, then Regius Professor of Greek and perhaps the most famous Australian of his time, expressed no interest whatever in Australia.

Among people who influenced Sir Walter when at Oxford was an elderly Quaker lady, Mrs Ellis of Scalby in Yorkshire, whose late husband had been a prominent Asquithian Liberal. She became sympathetic to the Labour party and gave Ramsay MacDonald his court uniform when he became prime minister. She aroused in Sir Walter interests in politics and spiritualism he had not felt before. Despite the losses of war, the England of the 1920s was still confident that it had developed the best civilization this imperfect world had known. It took as great a pride in its writers and creative artists, scientists and engineers, as in its explorers and worldwide empire. It took the Great Depression and the rise of Hitler to shake that confidence, although the systematic denigrators, led by Lytton Strachey, were already eating at its moral foundations. Sir Walter's admiration for most, though by no means all, things British was perhaps enhanced by visits to France, where he found, among much to admire, far more selfishness, discourtesy, chauvinism and intellectual fakery than in Britain.

Stanford

Sir Walter went in 1928 for two years to Stanford University as a Fellow of the (British) Commonwealth Fund. He was struck by the contrast between the Stanford students, many of them puritanically minded, 'working their way through college' and eating in huge cafeterias in which they were served mainly by other students, and life in the Oxford colleges. The buoyancy of Stanford exhilarated him at a time when America was approaching the height of the stock market boom. Herbert Hoover was a local Stanford man and had huge local support in his successful presidential campaign. After the slump, the 'Engineer of Prosperity' was turned upon as a fraud. Sir Walter was impressed by the intellectual energy of Stanford, apart from its Education School.

At Stanford he made radical friends such as Murray Luck, Sherwood Eddy and Norman Thomas, then Socialist candidate for the American Presidency. In America he came to dislike 'professional Irishmen' and 'professional Indians' who made a good living from inflated accounts of British misdeeds in their native lands, and 'professional Englishmen' who sought to impress with exaggerated versions of what Americans called the 'British accent'. From Hearst and McCormick he learned how vile the yellow press can be, the Ford Works in Chicago showed him that Chaplin's *Modern Times* was not much of an exaggeration, and New York revealed to him how witty and clever many Jews are and how much some other groups hate them.

When at Stanford, Sir Walter intended to become a demographer and he specialised initially in East Asian demography. After his two years in the United States, he went

to Japan, where he finished *The Japanese Population Problem*, which forecast that population growth in current Japanese political conditions might lead to aggressive expansionism. It was praised by H. G. Wells but did not make Sir Walter's fame or fortune. He returned to Britain via Siberia and Russia, where 'hunger and dirt were the main trials', even for a traveller who had prudently taken with him a supply of dry biscuit, chocolate, cheese and raisins. The trains were slow and frequently broke down. In Moscow he did not see a single smiling face. He judged that 'what was achieved in the forty-five years since then...is one of the marvels of my life time', although the 'cost of the achievement' was 'one of the horrors of the last couple of centuries'.

Nigeria

Soon after his return to England, Sir Walter joined the British Colonial Service in Northern Nigeria, thanks in part to Sir Ralph Furse, a friend of his old Balliol tutor, Kenneth Bell. Furse embodied all the qualities of courage, intelligence and integrity he admired most. He was based in Kano, the capital of the Hausa, whose language he mastered more quickly and thoroughly than the European languages he spoke. All his extensive travel was on horseback in a countryside like that of the Bible. He found most of the Hausa cheerful, good natured and tolerant, many adventurous and enterprising. Hausa women were renowned among neighbouring peoples for their looks and liveliness. Also impressive were the British District and Assistant District Officers, such as Richard Warner. The British Colonial Service had a few ignoble careerists and back-biters, but most of its officers were imbued with the best of the public-school spirit and sought to serve rather than line their own pockets. As a result the system of 'Indirect Rule' developed by Lord Lugard worked fairly well, much better than its successor regimes. Far from inflicting upon the populace double exploitation, the system enable westernization and modernization to take place at a moderate and digestible rate under the joint auspices of traditional and imperial authorities. Sir Walter met in Nigeria two women he greatly admired: Margery Perham, 'the most remarkable woman' he ever knew closely, and Audrey Richards, another eminent Africanist.

Sir Walter spent six or seven weeks out of every eight over huge areas inhabited by the Hausa, Tiv, Idoma, and the nomadic cattle-rearing Fulani. It was a hard life: malaria, dysentery and chronic malnutrition all helped to ensure that less than half of his colleagues lived long enough to draw a pension. Hard drinking was the destructive solace of many, but he was resistant to the temptation. He pays tribute to the civilising influence of Islam, especially in regard to alcohol. The Islamic areas he supervised had had few cases of violence and none of murder or rape during his time. There was no lack of violence, however, during the building of the Kauna-Minna Railway, for which Sir Walter was the responsible Political Officer, Tribal groups employed on the scheme, such as the Berri Berri, Yoruba and Gwari, were often in group conflict after minor individual disputes about gambling and women. He wonders now why Islam has so often intensified in intolerance during the last half century as urbanization and higher education have increased, whereas Christianity, broadly speaking, has become more tolerant and liberal, perhaps to excess.

When first in Nigeria, Sir Walter met missionaries he admired, such as the discordant siblings, Walter and Ethel Miller, but he sympathised with Lugard's view that Christian missions usually caused needless strife. Later in life, especially when he learned of the courage of Christian converts among the Kikuyu in Kenya during the Mau Mau uprising and realised that the western influences, both good and bad, were bound in time to penetrate Africa, he became more favourable to Christian missionary work. In 1934, after a severe bout of malaria, he decided to resign from the Colonial Service. He felt highly critical of some superior officers, but later, after he realised that the opportunists and time-servers there were far fewer than in most other occupations and places, he wondered whether this had been a right decision.

Geneva

In 1934 Sir Walter took a post in the International Labour Office, part of the League of Nations apparatus in Geneva. He had been appalled at the losses suffered during the First World War and believed that the League might help to prevent another war. He recognised later that he 'turned out to oversimplify things', but he never regretted that he had done his best to make the League work.

The recently appointed head of the ILO, Harold Butler, was a high-minded and intelligent Englishman who disliked scenes and failed to fight hard enough for even the most vital of causes. Butler was succeeded by an American, John Winant, whose tenure of office led Sir Walter to wish Butler had remained in Geneva. Winant had a striking patrician appearance and had been elected three times as Governor of Vermont. He was an expert on the American Civil War and, presenting himself as a Lincoln for the twentieth century, was considered by Republican leaders as a possible presidential challenger to Roosevelt. Sir Walter, as his *Chef de Cabinet*, found Winant ignorant of the work of the ILO and too idle to learn about it. Winant was also rude and inconsiderate to subordinates. Winant was obsessive about espionage and told Sir Walter that in America he curtained his windows to obstruct possible photographers in the pay of the Democrats, or even rival Republicans. Winant succeeded Joseph Kennedy as American Ambassador to London, but Harry Truman dismissed him. Soon afterwards he shot himself. Close acquaintance with Winant helped to make Sir Walter sceptical of American politicians, although he never imagined that so untrustworthy a man as Clinton could ever become American President.

Sir Walter still believes that with greater resolution in a few key posts, the League and the ILO might have had a much greater effect. There were far more self-seeking officials in Geneva than there had been in Nigeria, with Avenol, Secretary-General from 1933 to 1940 in the lead, but the delegates were usually worse than the permanent officials. Many delegates became almost full-time residents of Geneva and reduced their life expectancy by eating and drinking far too much. At the ILO Sir Walter met a wide variety of employers, government officials and trades unionists, the last group ranging from people genuinely concerned for the under dog to those determined to maintain selfish and anti-social labour monopolies. Geneva was full of high-minded idealists, cranks and crooks. Sir Walter tells of two opposed groups of feminists: one demanding special protection laws for women, the other insisting that every such law is unfairly discriminatory against women.

Geneva was then a fine city in which to live, and the Swiss as a whole impressed him with their sobriety, good sense and physical energy. However, journeys into Italy and Germany filled him with increasing alarm at the weakness of will of the French and British governments. In this situation, Sir Walter became a night-bird and a left-winger. The first did not last long and left him with a detestation for nightclubs and saxophones. The attraction of left-wing thought lasted longer. His new friends included Andrew Rothstein, Balliol educated correspondent for the *Moscow Tass*, the sister of Palme Dutt, the leading British communist intellectual, and Nicolle, leader of the Popular Front government in Geneva between 1936 and 1939. In the winter of 1937-8 Sir Walter decided to join the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War, but an American friend who preceded him to Spain sent back reports of factionalism and disintegration and advised him to stay in Geneva. Sir Walter joined the Left Book Club, although in later years he regretted its widespread influence and wondered how he had let himself be blinded by intellectuals such as Gide, Wells, Romain and Shaw to the evils of Soviet policy. He had for a few months great hopes of the Labour Party, but its strongly pacifist elements helped to ensure that Britain rearmament at snail's pace and so encouraged Hitler and Mussolini.

Sir Walter believes that, if the League had focused on Europe, where it exerted influence, rather than diffusing its attention over continents it could hardly affect one way or another, and if Britain and France had been firmer in 1936-7, much later suffering might have been avoided. But Baldwin was more engaged with the Abdication Crisis than with the threat of Hitler,

and the French feared another Somme or Verdun. Later Sir Walter appreciated just how difficult had been the choices faced by Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain, a man for whom he felt sheer hatred in the months before war began. The Nazi-Soviet Pact and opposition to the war against Germany of some of old Left friends, loud in peace in their anti-fascism, revealed clearly the differences between the venial faults of Baldwin, Chamberlain and Attlee, and the wickedness of the totalitarian powers and their ideologies. When he left Geneva to volunteer for service in the British Army, some of his Geneva friends derided him for helping to prop up British imperialism.

During Writers' Week in Adelaide in March 2002 one of the speakers was Frank Moorhouse, author of two novels based on a fictitious Australian woman employed in the League Secretariat during the 1930s. During question time, I asked him whether he was aware that just a short distance from where we stood lived a man who had been in Geneva at that time and had considerable knowledge of the workings of the League. Mr Moorhouse slapped me down with the assertion that Sir Walter had been in Geneva with the United Nations during the 1950s, an irrelevance to the story of his heroine.

When the European war broke out in 1939 Sir Walter was in Japan, trying unsuccessfully to persuade the militaristic government to pay its debts to the ILO. He returned to Geneva to complete his Far Eastern mission and then prepared to go to England to join the armed forces. He had not driven far into France when the great German break-through took place to the north and huge numbers of refugees were fleeing south and west. He managed to reach the coast at Bordeaux and to board an already overfull boat which took him to Falmouth. The speed and efficiency with which he was given an identity card, ration book and gas mask impressed him.

At war

Whilst awaiting enlistment, Sir Walter stayed at Balliol with the Master, A. D. Lindsay, through whom he was put in contact with an officer recruiting for a new para-military cum intelligence unit. He was accepted and went up to the western highlands of Scotland for intensive and ferocious, in some cases sadistic, training in dirty tricks and sabotage. Before the end of training, however, he was summoned to London where Quinton Hogg, Lindsay's opponent in the famous Oxford by-election of 1938, interviewed him. Hogg, later Lord Hailsham, recruited him for a special operation in Ethiopia, but in the meantime he was to supervise ship loading at London Docks at the height of the Blitz. He never reached Ethiopia because the maverick Wingate was given control of operations in Ethiopia and rejected all the recruits made by his predecessor. Sir Walter found himself bound once more for West Africa.

Sir Walter was sent to work in the murky world of intelligence. The Vichy French forces were expected to attack British possessions in West Africa, whilst Freetown was a key link in British communications, as, out at sea, German submarines and warships were a grave danger to British shipping. As chief of army intelligence and counter intelligence, he soon found as many problems with rival British and Free French, and later American, agencies as with Vichy and German intelligence. In a *milieu* made familiar by Graham Greene and Malcolm Muggeridge, he became doubtful whether much useful information was being provided even by his own operations, let alone those of free-wheeling romantics, whose funding often remained a mystery and whose activities made neutrals and allies doubt the prospects of British success. Sir Walter was sent to the Belgian Congo in 1942 to wind up an inefficient British Military Mission. He had also to build a communications line between the Congo and the Nile, since it was feared then that Rommel might seize Egypt and British forces would have to fall back on the Soudan. This did not come to pass, so none of Sir Walter's efforts there were of much avail. However, he met the remarkable Governor of the Belgian Congo, Pierre Ryckmans, and was decorated by Belgium for his gallantry when a small plane in which he was flying over equatorial forest caught fire.

After a spell back in England, mainly spent in topographical work, he was sent out again to West Africa, this time to Dakar to work with our new French Vichy allies. He was able to check

on the accuracy of intelligence reports two years earlier when Vichy had been the local enemy. He found a friend in Dakar in Theodore Monod, founder of the *Institut Francais d'Afrique*, a polymath of high integrity as well as intellectual power. Sir Walter interpreted for De Gaulle both when the general was despised by most of his enemies and allies and when he had become a force to reckon with.

Although Sir Walter encountered much courage, self-sacrifice and decency during the war years, he had no doubt that civilization had been deeply eroded and that Britain's former position in the world had gone for ever. He feared, too, that the wickedness of the Nazi, Fascist and Japanese regimes might discredit even non-totalitarian forms of conservative thought, whereas the evils of Stalinism left radical thought largely unscathed. He disliked wartime hero worship of Churchill, although he failed to note that this could not have been so very deep, given the results of the 1945 General Election. Later in life, Sir Walter's opinion of Churchill improved, partly because of the affectionate character of the Winston-Clementine correspondence and partly through Clare Sheridan's testimony to his high artistic abilities.

The United Nations

After the war Sir Walter returned for a few months to South Australia and recharged his batteries as he worked with his father on their Parnaroo sheep station. In 1946 he accepted an invitation from the United Nations Secretariat to become first Chief of its Africa Section. He found the UNO had all the vices and weaknesses of the League of Nations in magnified form, but few of its virtues. It was 'a talking shop of unprecedented size and futility, spawning a huge, ill-disciplined, ever-growing and costly bureaucracy'. . Overcrowding became worse as the UN staff expanded from 300 to 3000 officials within the first six months of Sir Walter's appointment, and continued to increase. In early days it took on average three people to do in the UN what one did in the League of Nations, not itself highly efficient. As time went on, far more than three were needed. The Norwegian Trygve Lie, the first UN General Secretary, proved an inept leader, but a great boaster. Among other early success he claimed was 'to have solved, in less than two years, a crisis which had been more or less acute for the last 2000 years', that of Palestine. Lie was proud, too of UNO's solution to the Kashmir problem.

Sir Walter disapproved of placing the UN HQ in New York. Its first home was in a former armaments factory and subsequent locations were little less of a travesty, and depended much on the influence of property developers. Many UN delegates suffered severely from the racial discrimination against non-white people still common in American life in the 1950s. Most of the early officials were American, mostly from the East Coast and many of them Jews. Very few had earlier experience of international organisations, or of the recent war.

Sir Walter believes that Israel would not have been created in the form in which it emerged had the UNO been placed elsewhere than in New York, the centre of feverish activity of the well-organised Zionist lobby. He sympathised with the sufferings of the Jews under Hitler, but could not see how that justified dispossession of Palestinian Arabs. The anti-Arab campaign was first presented as an anti-imperialist movement directed principally against the British, who wished anyway to give up the Mandate and get out of Palestine. The second stage was to denounce the 'Arab invasion of Israel'. In the post-war years the Jewish lobby had a fervent friend in the Soviet Union. Thus the Jews had both super-powers on their side, as well as Evatt, at the time critical decisions were made. Sir Walter admired Harry Truman, but deplores his announcement in May 1948, despite concurrent debate in UNO about the future of Palestine, that the United States would henceforth recognise an independent state of Israel. Truman wanted the Jewish vote in the forthcoming presidential election, but was also influenced by his old partner in Independence, Missouri, Eddie Jacobson, 'a passionate Zionist' according to Dean Acheson.

Not only were Count Bernadotte, Lord Moyne and many others thought hostile to Israeli interests murdered by Zionist terrorists in Palestine, but intimidation was practised on UN staff in New

York. Sir Walter was appalled by a full-page manifesto in *The New York Times* under the name of the playwright, Ben Hecht, addressed to Irgun and the Stern Gang:

Every time you blow up a British arsenal, or wreck a British jail, or send a British railway train sky high, or rob a British bank, or let go with your guns and bombs at the British betrayers and invaders of your homeland, the Jews of America make a little holiday in their hearts.

Sir Walter is well aware that the Palestinian Arabs were also deceitful and willing to break peace arrangements, and that western policies today cannot be based on the way in which the state of Israel was created, but he finds insufferable the self-righteousness of many Jews on Palestine-Israel conflicts.

ANU

Life in the UNO in New York so depressed him, that in 1949 Sir Walter accepted an invitation from Sir Douglas Copeland, its first vice-chancellor, to return to Australia to take the Chair of International Relations at the new Australian National University in Canberra. Sir Walter subsequently regretted this decision, although he does not suppose he would have been much happier had he accepted another offer to become Professor of History in the University of Adelaide. It did not take him long to realise that Copeland and other promoters of ANU had exaggerated its merits and had no clear idea of what they wanted, except to tempt Howard Florey and Mark Oliphant back to Australia. Sir Walter admires Oliphant for his exertions after leaving Thebarton High School at fifteen but considers he was listened to with excessive respect on matters in which his knowledge was shallow.

ANU had been sold as a prestigious research university of the type of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, but its library and research facilities were for many years very poor and its main distinction the high salaries paid to a generally mediocre academic staff. Sir Walter spent a lot of time at ANU in committee work that was largely fruitless, although he thinks the institution would have been even worse had he not blocked some schemes then floated. The consolations were that he made good progress in his studies in international affairs, enjoyed the semi-rural atmosphere of Canberra, and profited from the company of several colleagues in medicine and science, although not from many in social sciences.

Australian Diplomat

When R. G. Casey first invited him to become Australian High Commissioner in India, Sir Walter declined, because he felt he had given ANU too little service, but persistent renewal of the invitation and the failure of ANU to show improve led him to accept in 1952. He served as Head of Mission in India, Nepal, Indonesia, Canada, Holland, Belgium, East Africa (including Ethiopia as well as Kenya and Uganda) and Italy. Although his eighteen years as a diplomat were of absorbing interest, he soon abandoned any hope of influencing Australian foreign policy or persuading his political superiors to be less subservient to American policy. He opposed anti-Beijing policies and warned against support for authoritarian leaders simply because they seemed to be solidly anti-communist. Many vaunted anti-communists, such as the Emperor of Ethiopia, turned to the Soviet Union for further arms and alms as soon as they did not get everything they wanted from the West. On the positive side was Lord Casey's success, in which Sir Walter played an important part, in developing the Colombo Plan and making Australia better known in South and South East Asia.

Indian life both fascinated and appalled Sir Walter.. He felt elevated by contacts with Rajagopalacharia, 'the most striking human being' he has met, J. P. Narayan and Krisnamurti, but was constantly aware of colour and caste consciousness, subservience of women, shameless beggary, and deceit and corruption at nearly every level of life. One Indian leader was actively spreading the lie that Britain was inciting East Africans against Indians at the same time he was importuning every influential Briton he met to help him get his son into Cambridge. Sir Walter saw through the pretence of peacefulness adopted by Nehru and his successors and correctly forecast India's development of nuclear weapons. On the other hand his earlier

pessimism about India's capacity to feed a growing population has so far proved wrong

Indonesian corruption was even more extensive than Indian. In addition Indonesia was a dangerous place for diplomats, several of whom were mobbed and beaten-up and one, the German Ambassador, killed. A milder complaint was that Indonesian officials who promised to attend a function often failed to attend or attended accompanied with a host of relatives and friends all expecting a meal. The crafty and lecherous Sukarno took the lead in Third World cajoling for expensive personal presents, as well as 'Aid' which went into his pockets and those of his cronies. He wrecked the economy and polluted the younger political elite around him. Sir Walter also deplores the way in which the United States, despite Sukarno's support of Japan during World War II, long supported him as the most plausible alternative to communism in Indonesia. Sir Walter feared that Sukarno might use the West 'Irian' issue to consolidate his power by populist anti-imperialist rhetoric against the Dutch. In consequence he favoured handing over the then Dutch New Guinea to Jakarta. Now he considers he was wrong, although even in retrospect it remains difficult to decide which was the greater and which the lesser evil in the choices open to Australia.

Although the Marshall Plan, apart from its unfair exclusion of Britain, and the Colombo Plan, to which Australia made massive contributions, both worked well, Sir Walter found that by the late-1950s more aid was abused than used well and he fears the situation has worsened since. In Indonesia he frequently found expensive machinery and tractors provided from aid money lying around, scarcely used. Third World politicians preferred cash or credit to goods, although sales of most aid items could be diverted without too much difficulty to their private accounts. Nehru, who was not corrupt, constantly had offers of hydro-electrical schemes, fertilizer plants, docks, etc. thrust upon him on his travels. The same happened with Sukarno who was corrupt.

As High Commissioner in East Africa, Sir Walter also found ample evidence of fraudulent use of Aid money and political hypocrisy nearly equal to that of Sukarno. One African politician who frequently addressed international assemblies on human rights married an African American when studying in the United States. After they had had several children, he decided it would be advantageous to marry a young local girl. After a marriage ceremony attended by about a thousand people, the bride and groom flew to Geneva to address the World Council of Churches on the importance of families. Sir Walter never changed his mind on opposition on international grounds to Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia in 1936, but he admits that Italian rule generally benefited Ethiopians, and that Eritrea, much longer under Italian rule, was the only part of the new Ethiopia that was clean or orderly. Haile Selassie, no less a dictator than Mussolini, used most Aid money to buy weapons but also made indignant conference speeches, once in company with the Pope, on the evil of diverting wealth into armaments. In the former British East Africa, the new rulers vied with each other in the speed in which they could undermine the economies they had inherited. White settlers were given a hard time, but Indian ones a good deal worse.

In some western states Sir Walter was struck by the difficulty of getting good and able people into politics, but Canada when he first went there seemed more fortunate than most. He admired the ability and integrity of men such as Lester Pearson, whose judgement on international affairs was, unfortunately, weak, Vincent Massey and Louis St. Laurent, but generational change was for the worse, the Conservative Diefenbaker proving inept and the Liberal Trudeau untrustworthy. However, Canadians as a whole still struck him as being typically more moderate and sensible than their American equivalents, despite unreasonable hatred felt by many French-Canadians for British-Canadians.

Sir Walter admired the speed with which the Netherlands recovered from German occupation and the loss of Indonesia. Its constitutional monarchy seemed stable and its diplomats were mannerly and intelligent. Luns, the Foreign Minister and a gifted *raconteur*, was a good friend, as were Pieter Geyl the

historian and Paul Rijkens of Unilever. The musical life of the Dutch cities was very high. However, whilst Sir Walter was at The Hague, Dutch governmental expenditure began to rocket and the country was affected badly by the youth cults sweeping the western world. In Spaak Belgium had a Foreign Minister of even greater ability than Luns. Sir Walter believes that if Spaak had become its first general secretary, as the British had hoped, the United Nations might have enjoyed greater success, but the Russians, supported by Evatt, blocked Spaak's chances.

Although beset by problems of disunity, crime and misgovernment, Italy proved the most congenial of Sir Walter's diplomatic posts. The language, tolerance of human failings, and industriousness of most Italians, and the beauty of much of the countryside, if the road traffic could be avoided, outweighed for him the inefficient bureaucracy, slowness and uncertainty in administration of justice, and widespread political corruption. He found the Italian communist leaders better than those of other countries and better than the leaders of the parties favoured by the Americans.

Life as a diplomat, whether at UNO or in an embassy, grew worse as the number rapidly increased of sovereign states and their representative. Wasteful and useless receptions and cocktail parties multiplied: whole regions, let alone villages, could have been fed at the cost of diplomatic activity in a single capital city. The general level of intelligence and integrity among diplomats fell; some used their immunities to engage in smuggling, even of very dangerous commodities. In any case, as the number of their diplomats expanded, air travel and speedy systems of communication gave governments rapid contact with a wider world and reduced their need of diplomatic advice, very little of which they were inclined to follow. Many Australian Foreign Ministers spent far too much time on their travels, without engaging seriously with any significant issues, as did many state politicians. Many improvident and incompetent travellers regarded Australian embassies as travel agencies, potential employment exchanges and sources of help when they got themselves into avoidable scrapes. In 1970 at the age of 68, Sir Walter retired from the diplomatic service. He farmed for some year in the Alma Hills, but on moving to the city of Adelaide he accepted appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia.

Hopes and fears

Sir Walter usually excludes his private life from outside gaze, but he believes now that some of the pessimism expressed in his 1981 *Travelling Back* arose from distress at desertion by his wife and his fears for his sons, Christopher and Robert, in the wake of a broken marriage. As those boys became men he was proud to call his sons, he overcame that distress as but his outlook on the future has not become glibly optimistic. Over the years Sir Walter never showed fear of pain or physical danger, but he does not believe that others should suffer unnecessary pain and he was for many years President or Patron of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society in South Australia.

He did not become hail-fellow-well-met in retirement any more than in youth and thus he stood in sharp contrast to the typical Australian public figure. It would be hard to find an Australian so far removed from the larrikin 'Ocker' type' and his critics consider him aloof and over-fastidious. He disdains the excessive attention Australians pay to sport and derides the very notion of a 'footballing great'. He once admired the ABC, but regrets the way that, following the BBC in Britain, it has suffered sharp cultural decline. Although its advocates extol it as a protection against Americanization, Sir Walter considers that the ABC bears great responsibility for Americanising, indeed Clintonising, Australia Genuflection by politicians and educationists before our debased pop music and cinema industries appalls him. He deplores, too, the continuing collapse in university standards, especially in the arts and social sciences. He dislikes the prevalence of the worship of sex, money and power in Australia, on all sides of politics, with Labour politicians such as Bob Hawke among the worst in cultivation of the ostentatiously rich and immoral. Fascination with wealth and vice has become worse as Australians have rejected most forms of traditional hierarchy.

Sir Walter is saddened by the way in which generous impulses are often reduced to Buzz Words and sometimes perverted to evil ends. 'The Stolen Generation' is among the Buzz Words he most resents: compassion for the continuing wretchedness of many Aborigines has been twisted into hatred of those men and women who tried hardest to integrate and assimilate Aborigines more fully into Australian life, so that they might share its benefits. In West Africa he approved of the French policy of sharing the best of French culture with Africans and he acknowledges the improvements in morality and civility that Islam brought in its train when it overcame primitive animism. Sir Walter deplores the way in which grants of Land Rights have reduced the willingness of many Aborigines to work. Like many idealistic young Australians, one of his nieces resolved to devote her life to teaching Aborigines, but after two years in a school in Port Augusta she decided current post-Hasluck policies were of little or no value. On returning to Adelaide, she found that general educational policy was almost equally misguided and became a nurse instead.

Sir Walter is a lifelong internationalist and he acknowledges that many immigrant groups have contributed valuable elements to Australian life. However, he deplores the way in which Multiculturalism, too, has become a mindless 'Buzz Word', which implies that there are no limits to capacity for cultural diversity and no need for immigrants to accept the common core of values on which our civil society is founded. He has known many people of high spiritual quality who were Buddhist, Muslim and of other many other religions, and is well aware of imperfections in Christianity, but he believes that Christian teaching remains as close as we can get to spiritual understanding and that much that is best in our way of life is the product of various strains in Christian tradition. He regrets the way in which ethnic hatreds have been imported into Australia. He considers the Howard government mistaken in risking the enmity of Indonesia, with its 200 million population, by backing the claims to independence of East Timor. On the other hand, he applauds John Howard's determination to stop illegal immigration into Australia.

The distrust of American political leaders he acquired after World War II remains with Sir Walter. He is concerned by their apparent belief that major wars may be winnable without massive use of ground troops. He retains some of the sympathy with the Beijing government that led him as a diplomat to urge its recognition on Canberra for several years before that policy was adopted. He considers the Chinese leaders to be less simple-minded and more realistic than their American equivalents.

During his long life Sir Walter discovered feet of clay among many people he once admired, such as Belloc, Yeats, Cockcroft, Nils Bohr, Montgomery, Jung and Bertrand Russell. But he tries to judge people by their best, not their worst: he admires Bacon as one of our deepest thinkers, despite meanness and treachery in his life. And some people became even more admirable in his eyes as he came to know more about them, such as John Woolman, Pestalozzi, Elizabeth Fry and Father Damian.

Some have tagged Sir Walter as 'right-wing' or 'conservative', but he remains above simple labelling. In 1972 he signed an open letter calling on Australians to support Whitlam's challenge to MacMahon, although later he entertained regrets at that decision. Although he considers Sir Thomas Playford the most able state premier he has known, he also liked 'old' Labour people such as Chifley, but not Evatt in Canberra and Wright and Corcoran in Adelaide. He judges people by their personal qualities and voted for Bob Catley, the ALP federal candidate for Adelaide, against the Liberal Trish Worth.

Among Australian politicians of his time, Menzies naturally looms largest. Sir Walter acknowledges his considerable capacities and dignity, and the absence of corruption in his administrations, but thinks he was too compliant to American pressure, failed to ensure an adequate political succession in his own party, and underestimated Casey, with Paul Hasluck by far his most capable and estimable colleague. Both Casey and Hasluck disdained the cutthroat competitiveness and double-dealing which seem necessary for political success in Australia, and no doubt in many other places. Menzies's personal initiatives in

international affairs generally proved dismal failures, although they were much less dangerous than the schemes of Evatt, increasingly afflicted by 'megalomania, resulting in mental decay at the end'. Sir Walter has little regard for Malcolm Fraser's willingness to diminish Australian sovereignty and reduce its capacity to defend itself against invasion or illegal immigration. Much of his pessimism about the world around him today is modified by his wonder at the advances made by the human race, especially since our ancestors developed speech. Within

his own lifetime, medical advances have greatly reduced the pains suffered by in day-to-day life, although many people seem ungrateful for these benefits and seek ways of postponing death indefinitely. The universe also expanded enormously in our minds as telescopes such as that at Mount Wilson were built and microscopes penetrated the former surfaces of life. Given the disasters our ancestors overcame, from ice ages to plagues such as the Black Death and the world wars of the twentieth century, Sir Walter would not have us concede to despair.

FROM THE ARCHIVE

September 13, 2002

WIESENTHAL CENTER URGES ITALY TO BAN INTERNATIONAL NEO-NAZI CONFERENCE

<http://www.wiesenthal.com>

The Simon Wiesenthal Center has informed the Italian authorities that an international conference is called for October 12, 2002 in Verona, Italy by the neo-Fascist movement Nuovo Ordine Europeo of Trieste.

In a letter to Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, the Center's Associate Dean, Rabbi Abraham Cooper, and its Director for International Liaison, Dr. Shimon Samuels, noted that the organizers of this meeting, entitled "In Memory of the Millions of Civilian Victims of the Democracies and Their Lies", have invited such speakers as:

***Ahmed Rami**, who fled from Morocco to Sweden after his assassination attempt on the late King Hassan. He has been convicted in Stockholm for incitement on his Radio Islam, and is currently again under investigation.

***An Iranian** radical Muslim fundamentalist

***The Swiss organizers** of a Holocaust denial conference scheduled for last spring in Beirut but cancelled by Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri

***A revisionist** who fled a Swiss court and now resides in Teheran

***An Australian** apologist for Osama Bin-Laden who was released on bail pending conviction by a German court for Holocaust denial

***An American** who insults the memory of 9/11 victims in claiming the attacks were organized by the United States and Israeli intelligence services.

The Wiesenthal Center urged the Italian authorities "to move against any such suspects who enter the country and are fugitives from the law. They should be promptly deported to the democracies where they are sought for trial."

The September 11 letter recalled "this anniversary of the mass murder of innocents in New York and Washington, D.C. by terrorists motivated by religious fanaticism and hatred," and appealed to Prime Minister Berlusconi "to take all necessary measures to ban such a gathering that, if allowed to take place, would aid and abet antisemitism and terror."

For more information, contact the Center's Communications Department, 310-553-9036.

Fredrick Töben comments

In April 1997, I visited Rabbi Cooper at his centre, and found that initially he was an amicable fellow. We agreed that it is important to ask questions so that our understanding of the world is forever refined. That such a mental development presupposes a free flow of information, was accepted as a given precondition to our mental health.

The good Rabbi, however, asked me a specific question: "Do you question the gassings?" I replied that I certainly did because we must know what the murder weapon looked like and how it functioned.

At that he abruptly terminated our conversation and showed me out the door.

The Sydney Morning Herald Federal Politics

Malcolm Turnbull rules out changes to Racial Discrimination Act



Latika Bourke, National political reporter,
October 20, 2015



Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull during question time on Tuesday. Photo: Andrew Meares

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull has ruled out any changes to the Racial Discrimination Act despite supporting modest changes when he was a cabinet minister campaigning for the leadership.

The Coalition under Tony Abbott pledged to repeal Section 18c, which makes it an offence to "insult" or "offend" a person based on their race.

But the former prime minister [dumped the election promise](#) after the government sparked a backlash to the changes by [backing bigots' rights](#). Mr Abbott also cited the need to keep Muslim communities onside as a priority given the heightened security environment.



John Roskam: "[Mr Turnbull] can't kick fundamental liberties into the long grass without consequences." Photo: Matthew Piper

As communications minister, Mr Turnbull told conservative columnist Andrew Bolt, [against whom the law was successfully](#)

used in 2011, that he [supported](#) a subsequent [compromise bill](#) put forward by Family First senator Bob Day.

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His comments have [sparked calls from his own backbench to revisit the issue](#). While this was [ruled out](#) by a top-level government source, Mr Turnbull has not commented on the issue since becoming Prime Minister.

Asked in question time if he stood by his comments, Mr Turnbull said he backed debate on the issue but would not be reopening the matter.



Family First senator Bob Day has proposed removing the words "insult" and "offend" from section 18C of the Racial Discrimination Act. Photo: Alex Ellinghausen

"I think it's very important for debates of this kind to be undertaken at the right time and place and in the right context," he said.

"We have to bear in mind that we have in our society, as in all free societies, to balance the demands of free speech, of which we're all in favour, with also ensuring domestic harmony.

"The short answer to your question is the government has no plans to change the Racial Discrimination Act at all."

The decision is sure to anger the Liberal Party's conservative wing, which is already bruised by the replacement of Mr Abbott as prime minister.

Free-market think tank the Institute of Public Affairs took out full-page advertisements condemning Mr Abbott's decision to ditch his election promises. John Roskam from the IPA warned Mr Turnbull to [expect another backlash](#) from his own party.

"Malcolm Turnbull must realise just how significant freedom of speech is to so many people in Australia and to so many in his party," he said.

"He can't kick fundamental liberties into the long grass without consequences."

The so-called Day amendment has the support of [more than half a dozen](#) government senators who are ready to cross the floor, which puts them in defiance of the executive, even though the policy once belonged to the Coalition.

The bill is being co-sponsored by Liberal senators Cory Bernardi and Dean Smith as well as Liberal Democrat David Leyonhjelm.

Instead of rewriting the entire section, Senator Day's proposal would simply strike out the words "insult" and "offend" from the law. This means it would remain an offence to "humiliate" or "intimidate" a person based on their ethnicity.

Labor and the Greens oppose changing the Racial Discrimination Act but the opposition was willing to assist in bringing on the vote last week, when it was listed for debate. However, the Prime Minister asked Senator Day to delay the vote.

<http://www.smh.com.au/federalpolitics/politicalnews/malcolm-turnbull-rules-out-changes-to-racial-discrimination-act-20151020-qkdpkg.html>

24-hour Version of Wagner's Epic Opera Premieres in China, Captures Audience

[EL Borromeo](#) | Oct 20, 2015 09:26 AM EDT



Gustav Kuhn is one of the most prominent Austrian conductors. Photo : www.musikmph.de

The Chinese premiere of the 24-hour version of Richard Wagner's "The Ring of the Nibelungs" has won the hearts of local audiences as the performance, which was presented by the Tyrolean Festival, had a 70-percent occupancy rate at the Shanghai Symphony Hall.

Typically 16 hours long and presented over four days, the epic opera is composed of four chapters: The Rhinegold, The Valkyrie, Siegfried and The Twilight of the Gods.

The 24-hour version was created by conductor Gustav Kuhn in 2003 for the said festival. The masterpiece has since been regarded as a challenging performance because of its length and intensity.

For the Shanghai premiere, the second and third chapters were held on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 17-18, from 5 p.m. to 4 a.m., with only a 2-hour break in between. The performance ended Sunday afternoon.

"Many of my friends told me that I would be dead if I completed the whole work within 24 hours. But I survived, and did it well," Khun shared.

"I am very proud that we are still the only team in the world which is capable of presenting this version," the conductor added, revealing some of the preparations and special trainings musicians do prior to the performance. The Chinese debut also serves as the opera's premiere in Asia.

Khun said, "It was not unusual for European or Chinese audiences to attend an eight-hour-long opera performance in the old times."

"But today long performances surprise people because we are living in a fast-paced world. I believe it will be good for us sometimes to try and return to the tradition of appreciating art and music with long-term concentration. That is why he (Wagner) initiated the piece in the first place," Khun added.

The Wagner masterpiece was performed by a 120-member orchestra, 80-member choir and 39 soloists.

<http://en.vibada.com/articles/75643/20151020/24-hour-version-wagner-s-epic-opera-premieres-china-captures.htm>